FORMER INMATES TESTIFY.

ALLEGED METHODS OF PUNISHMENT AT THE WESTCHESTER HOME.

CONTINUING THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST SUPERINTENDENT J. W. PIERCE - DEFENCE MAY BE HEARD ON THURSDAY.

At the hearing now in progress at White Plains to investigate the charges of brutality made against Superintendent J. W. Pierce, of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, both the sessions held yesterday were devoted to the direct examination and the cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution. In the nature of things, therefore, the testimony given was of a sort calculated to discredit the superintendent, but life insurance. They had no knowledge of its he will have a chance to reply later.

When the morning session opened the courtroom was filled to its utmost capacity with interested auditors, the majority of whom were women one side of the room sat several members of the board of women managers, several of them having come a considerable distance in order to be present. Among them was Mrs. Hoe. J. T. Davies, jr., was present in the capacity of her private counsel. The referee, D. W. Guernsey, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of New-York, was again on the bench, and H. T. Dyck conducted the prosecution, the cross-examination being done by ex-Judge I. N.

The crowd took great interest in the proceedings and several times indulged in demonstrations that nearly resulted in having the courtroom cleared. Superintendent Pierce was present throughout the two sessions, and preserved a perfectly unruffled demeanor throughout the day.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

William Bogart, of Yonkers, was the first witness of the morning. He said, in answer to questions, that he had often been whipped with a cato'-nine-tails for truancy and throwing dice. usual dose was twenty lashes, he said, and he had been whipped more than once until the blood came. At one time he had been chained to Willie Mabie for two weeks. He identified some chains that

Mr. Dykman showed him.
Thomas Owens, a brakeman on the New-York Central Railroad, said that when he was twelve years beaten by Mr. Pierce with a cat-o'-nine-tails, and that a finger was broken by being struck by the handle of the whip. He exhibited the deformed finger which results of facts. which resulted. On cross-examination the witness said that he had never told Mas. Hoe of his injury,

nor any of the managers. Charles Roberts, a boy ten years old, testified that charies Roberts, a consensuation of three years up to about five months ago, and that he had been whipped by Mr. Pierce with a cat-o'-nine-tails until there were ridges on his body and hands. He added that Mr. Plerce obliged him to remove a part of his clothes when he was whipped. The witness said he had seen other boys whipped with a cat-o'-ninetails, sometimes two or three of them being pun-tshed at a time. When cross-examined the boy said that he was punished for talking in bed, which was against the rules, and that Albert Jackson, who is one of the leading spirits in the prosecution, had some to talk to him about testifying.

Nettle Gibert, a colored woman, who had been employed a long time as laundress, was then sworn, and proceeded to give evidence with reference to what Owns had said. This seemed to anser Judge Mills, who denounced Owens's testimony as a fabrication. There followed a wordy fight between Judge Mil's and Mr. Dyck, after which Mrs. Gibert went on to say that she had seen water and salt taken into the room where Walter Margery was being whipped. At one time, the witness said, Mr. Plane became angry with a girl. Minnle Schielle, and dumped a bucket of swill over her head and left it She said she had seen Mr. Plerce scour boys' tongues with kerosone.

HER MEMORY DEFECTIVE.

On cross-examination, however, Mr. Mills brought out the fact that the witness's memory of exact dates and of people at the home was rather hazy.

AT THE MOTHER'S REQUEST.

Robert Wetz said that when he was at the home in 1887 Mr. Pierce had made him wear chains about his ankles for three months. For two months after-ward his ankles were sore, he added. Mr. Mills brought out the fact that his mother had requested brought out the fact that his mother had requested Mr. Pierce to chain him, lest he should run away.

Mrs. Charlotte Nau, the mother of Robert Weiz, said that the chains made running sores on her said that the chains made running sores on her said that the chains made running sores on the son's ankles. When she visited her son at the son's ankles. When she visited her son at the son's ankles. When she visited her son at the son's ankles. When she visited her son at the saway from here! This man is so cruel to me!"

On cross-examination it appeared that Mr. Pierce had often been kind to her, and Mr. Mills produced had often been kind to her, and Mr. Mills produced had often been kind to her, and Mr. Mills produced had often been kind to her, and the find for presenting to him a Bible. When pressed for her New-York address, Mrs. Nau refused to give it, saying in defence of her action: "I am taking my life in my hands by appearing here to-day."

"That statement is not directed at anybody connected with the Home, is it?"

"I didn't say it was," answered the witness.

George Burgess testified to receiving severe whippings at the hands of Mr. Pierce, and to seeing him break a whalebone whip over a heifer's back because she got her horns caught in a fence. He cause she got her horns caught in a fence, the man did not give him enough to eat. The refere appointed two physicians to examine the boy for the scars which he said resulted from beatings given him by the Superintendent.

Frederick Robbins, although testifying to severe treatment, acknowledged having maintained friendly relations with Mr. Pierce for several years afterward.

The defence admitted that shildren who had been caught stealing had been compelled by Mr. Pierce Mr. Pierce to chain him, lest he should run away

ward.

The defence admitted that children who had been caught stealing had been compelled by Mr. Pierce to wear a placard reading "I am a thief."

The hearing was then adjourned to next Thursday morning, the prosecution promising to finish its case by noon of that day. The defence will then have a chance to be heard.

TALK OF AN OLD SCHEME REVIVED.

A BILL SAID TO HAVE BEEN PREPARED TO TAX

THE SALES OF SECURITIES ON EXCHANGES. The story was told in Wall Street yesterday that the old scheme to levy a tax upon all sales of se-curities on stock exchanges was to be revived. It was added that the promoters of the measure had prepared their bill, and expected to introduce it in Congress within a few days. Western silver men were credited with this project, which was to be called a plan to tax bucket-shops out of existence and at the same time to swell the Government's

and much skepticism as to the possibility of such a measure having any good results. Legitimate business, the brokers said, would suffer, while the bucket-shops would not be driven out of the field. President Francis L. Eames, of the Stock Exhange, said that he did not believe such a bill would get through Congress. In war times a law of the sort was enacted, but it was passed as a war measure. While, in the absence of details as to the provisions of the bill now reported to be in prospect, Mr. Eames could not discuss its effects except in a general way, it seemed to him manifest that it would be an impolitic move. Dishonest men would find means to evade such a law. He could not see how it would eradicate the bucket-shops. and much skepticism as to the possibility of such a

A NEW REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The New-Amsterdam Republican Club, which XXIst Assembly District and has been incorporated vill occupy commodious quarters in Ninety-sixth-it., near Central Park West, on March 1. Senator John Ford was the leader in the movement to form the club, and among the other charter members are J. Edgar Leaycraft, C. N. Bovee, jr., George C. Aus-tin, James Taylor, William E. Brinkerhoff, Judson Lawson and Cephas Brainerd, jr. The club now has more than 100 members.

NO ARRESTS IN THE TENDERLOIN.

The returns sent to Police Headquarters yester day by Captain Pickett, of the West Thirtieth-st. the Tenderloin Precinct in the twenty-four hours between 6 o'clock Sunday morning and 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Only once before in the history of the department have twenty-four hours clapsed without an arrest having been made in the Tender-loin. That was about two months ago. THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Members .

Fifty years ago a few men living in Hartford became interested in the then novel scheme of science, but were attracted by its promised result-the protection of the family against the money loss incurred through the death of its bread-winner. A New-England community, with its steady ways, its sobriety of temper and habit, its many homes sheltering industrious, frugal, thrifty households, its pervading sentiment of family affection, and its strong sense of duty, scemed to them a proper field for the proposed beneficence. Not desiring to make money out of it, but simply to give this protection at its actual cost to all needing it, they determined to make a mutual company. And so the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company was born, being chartered at the May session of the General Assembly in 1846, and soon thereafter organized for business by securing a guarantee capital, soon after retired, and 500 applications for policies, of which nineteen are still in force. Fortunately for the company and for the development of life insurance in this country, in the absence of an American experience, resort was had to the then fundamental assumptions of mortality, interest and expenses which had been proven safe by the English practice. The prudent thrift, characteristic of New-England business operations of every degree, was from the outset a marked feature of the company's management. Another occasion will be chosen to set forth some of the more interesting details of the company's history, its careful progress, its conservative changes in the bases of its calculations, and its more scientific and equitable adjustments in the matters of returns of surplus and the application of reserves on lapsing policies. beneficence. Not desiring to make money out

of facts. From its organization pany received: For premiums	\$187,368,568.90 78,553,322.88
For rents	W.S. Carlotte
Total receipts It has paid 26,370 death claims for 6,552 endowments for Surrendered policies. For dividends.	13, 166, 810, 30 23, 044, 481, 39
A total returned to policy holders or their beneficiaries, being 92.88 per cent, of the entire premiums received. It has paid for expenses	\$175.912.185.13

That is, the amounts returned to policy hold-

ers and their beneficiaries (\$175,912,185.13) and the balance of income after all expenditures the balance of income after all expenditures (\$60.764.020.61) aggregating \$236.676.205.77, are 123.32 per cent of the entire amount received from policy holders. Adding the further items of assets, as above, the percentage is 127.38. This has been done at an expense of management of 8.74 per cent of the income. Both in what has been done for the policy holders and in the economy of management—that is, in the low cost of the protection given—these results are equalled by no American company. Operations in 1895.

The year 1895 was one of prosperity. A fair gain in new business and in the amount at risk, with no increase in expense; a favorable mor-

Mrs. Mary Holland, also a colored woman, once employed at the home, said that she saw a five-year-old child one morning at breakfast who was ill and could not eat the mush and milk provided for the meal. She declared that Mr. Pierce forced the child to eat it, in spite of the fact that she couldn't retain it on her stomsch. At this point the court took a recess of one hour.

At the afternoon session Alfred Weatherwacks was the first witness. He testified that in 18-95 he had been an immate of the home, had been whipped had been an immate of the home, had been whipped had been and immate of the home, had been whipped, and that when visitors appeared the chains gether, and that when visitors appeared the chains gether, and that when visitors appeared the chains whilpped, and that his punishment was for running away.

Thomas Hills, of Yonkers, testified that when he was whilpped by Mr. Pierce the cat-o'-nine-tails had been soaked in sail; water. Albert Jackson and a been soaked in sail; water. Albert Jackson and a been soaked in sail; water. Albert Jackson and a been soaked in sail; water. Albert Jackson and a been soaked in sail; water. Albert Jackson and a shout giving testimony in the case.

AT THE MOTHER'S REQUEST. to publish the result as hitherto, as the figures would not agree with those of the reports re-

quired by the several depa	Timents	N	
The Operations	of the 1	CAT	
as covered by our report partments are as follows:	to the I	nsurance D	•
Net ussets, Jan. 1, 1895	\$60,546,395	1.86	
Less deductions from cost Home Office Building			
Ralance net assets			36
For premiums	\$4,681,420	1.29	
For interest and rents	14,200	1.40	
2 2 2		7 702 204	-

18	Total income	7,793,204.3
0-		108,139,002.7
t.	For claims by death and matured endowments \$4,382,390,70	
n-	Surplus returned to policy holders	
p- m	Total paid policy holders \$6,281,316.68 Commissions to agents, salaries, medical examiners fees print-	

7,375,582,10

Surplus Jan., 1, 1596...... \$7,000,256.43

Interest. We received for interest and dividends \$2,869,189.37; for rents, \$228,325.32. The financial and business conditions of the year made the collection of interest somewhat less satisfactory than usual. The total of overdue interest on real estate loans—amounting to \$36,069,561—Jan.
1, 1896, as by our department reports, was
\$122,116,11. Of this amount there had been paid
to Feb. 1, \$16,118,93.

The interest overdue last year on the bonds
of the City of Austin, Texas, was met early in

and the succeeding coupons have been Of bonds costing \$12,687,057.83, only one item is now in default—viz., the first mortgage bonds of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern, the reor-ganization plans for which have not been com-

Loans on Real Estate.

In times of business doubt and depression, conservative borrowers with satisfactory security seek loans less freely than under condi-

curity seek loans less freely than under condi-tions which promise well for new ventures, a fact reflected in the demand for our funds in 1895. We loaned on real estate \$7,160,668.93, and had loans paid off, \$8,565,188.58.

During the company's fifty years of business it has loaned upon real estate \$143,895,950.19, of which amount \$36,065,561 are now outstanding. These loans have been largely made in the cities and on the farms of the "corn belt" of the West, and have been profitable to our mem-bers.

net profit of \$1,699,955.51. The amount now on hand from foreclosures stands at a cost of \$7.079,481.68. Our experience seems to warrant the belief that this property, properly held and treated, will probably sell for at least its cost, at which it is carried on our books.

Home Office Building. Twenty-six years ago the then managers of the company erected a very handsome and substantial structure, with all the conveniences and appliances necessary to the business as it then stood. The property cost \$1,164,879.94. Six years ago \$294,879.94 was charged off from this cost, leaving the book value at \$500,000. The portions of the building arranged for the company's use have become entirely inadequate for and unsuited to the safe and proper transaction of the enormous amount of detail to which the business has expanded; and we can no longer postpone the proper changes and additions necessary to remedy the situation. This will involve an outlay of about \$200,000, in anticipation of which your Directors have deemed it wise to make a further reduction of \$200,000 in the book value of the structure as it stands, leaving it at present representing in our assets only \$860,000. As the property is the permanent home of the company, the figure at which it stands on our books is of little consequence, so it be not exaggrated. There can be no question as to the entire conservatism of the treatment of this item.

Honds. ompany erected a very handsome and substan-

Honds. We have purchased during the year bonds costing \$1,756,950.88; there have been paid off bonds costing \$325,782.30; our present holding is of bonds of the par value of \$13,261,000, costing \$13,-687,057.83, and of the market value of \$14,236,478, at a very conservative estimate. Our bonds have mostly a long time to run. Their quality will readily appear from a reading of the schedule.

INSURANCE OPERATIONS.

Mortality.

The death losses in 1895 were \$3,916,889. This The death lorse in 1850 were \$1,256,887. This mount is so far under that expected by the murchally and the selected by the murchally table used in our calculations as a to give a star from the premiums and "friefactory result." It is a common thing for those companies when the common thing for those common thing for the common thing for those common thing for those common thing for the common thing for thing for those common thing for those common thing for those common thing for amount is so far under that expected by the mor-

without extra expense, we made a good kell in new business written in 1836, and a somewhat larger gain in the amount in force.

Measuring, as we do, the true value of a life insurance company to its constituency and is the community by its success in realizing the ideal results of the system—perfectly secure protection stendily maintained at its lowest pessible annual cost—it is a profound satisfaction that the Connecticut Murual has being since attained the magnitude, financial strength, stability in membership, and all those elements of steadiness in operation which remove the temperation to secure the show of a large new business at the cost of smaller dividends to present members, or at the sacrifice either of sound principles in underwriting or of considerations of public policy. Pursuing one undeviating course of management, we are able, as no other company is, to give the highest results to our old business, and to take on new with equal advantage to both. Looking to the constant and growing need of family pratection so long as the American home shall endure, the achievement of this position is not the least of the beneficent results of fifty years of corporate life and netivity.

No Foreign Business.

We regard it a very material element of

We regard it a very material element of safety, as well as of profitable economy, that our business is restricted to our own country. on account of foreign contracts disappears; a long walt.

Dividends.

The dividend paid in 1895 was larger in the case of each policy than that paid in 1894, giving a decreasing cost of insurance. There will be a similar increase of dividends and decrease of cost on policies renewing in 1896.

The persistence of our business continues to be a gratifying feature of our experience.

Surplus.

Notwithstanding the dividend paid in 1895 and the deduction from the cost of the home office building already noted, we made a satisfactory gain of surplus, corresponding safely with the increase in Habilities.

From a legal and governmental point of view From a legal and governmental point of view our strength is much greater than our own cal-culations show. We are required to compute our liabilities on the assumption that we will earn 4 per cent. annual interest. On all business writ-ten since April 1, 1882, we have assumed only 3 per cent. as the basis of calculation, making our liabilities probably over \$1,000,000 more (and our surplus considerably less) than the department recents will show. eports will show.

The public ought to understand much better

than it does just how surplus arises in a life insurance company, and how it is affected by the

surance company, and how it is affected by the yearly variations in its experience. Policyholders would be the better abie to judge of the treatment accorded them by their several companies in the matter of dividends, paid-up insurances, &c. The knowledge would remove prejudice as to those companies which are doing right, and would make perfectly clear the precise character of the speculative or "investment" policies so greatly in vogue, and would show what must first be lost by somebody that it may be won by somebody else.

We agree to pay certain sums on the occurrence of a certain event. To do this we must have premiums large enough to pay running expenses, the death claims, and provide a reserve for the greater mortality that will come with the increasing age of the business. We can earn interest on that reserve while we hold it. So we assume a maximum death rate, a maximum expense rate, and a minimum rate of interest, and calculate our premiums and the reserve to be laid aside out of them on those three assumptions. If the death losses and expenses are less than we assumed we save the difference from the pre-If the death losses and expenses are less than we assumed, we save the difference from the pre-mium; if the interest is more, we save that also. There are sundry other incidental items. Here is an exhibit of the operation of these several

actors in the Connecticut Mutua	il in 189	5:
art of premium provided for ex- penses, &c	\$997,051	
sumed	1.085,580	
alance profit and less	14,200	
aved from expected death losses	543,155	
policies	85,402	
and stocks	105,113	
indries	14,652	
		*** **
Total	xpenses.	divid

amount \$754,743, or about 90 per cent., was returned to the policy holders in paid-up insurance, cash or otherwise, leaving the saving mentioned—885,402. This covers policies which had not been in force long enough to have a value; but is principally made up of small surrender charge made upon each surrendered policy to help in replacing the business so lost, to cover the cost of the change, and to protect the company against the impaired vitality caused by the voluntary withdrawal of sound lives. Not only voluntary withdrawal of sound lives. Not only the fairness but the necessity of this saving will be obvious to all familiar with the nature of the transactions out of which it is made; and its moderation in amount, proportioned to those transactions, is cheerfully submitted to

comparison.

Let it be noted that were we doing a Tontine or speculative "investment" business, the whole \$44,145 of reserve and all the surplus it had accumulated would have gone into the "pool."

A similar exhibit of the items available for expenses, &c., and their application for, say, the last fifteen years, will be interesting in this connection.

connection.	
Part of premium provided for ex- penses, &c.	14.894.012
Interest and rents in excess of rate	
arsumed	14,189,687
Balance profit and loss	851,201
Saved from expected death losses Saved from reserves on surrenders,	6,715,580
Increase in market values of bonds	1,159,789
and stocks	161,702
Sandries	61,531

Dividends paid \$18,049,649 Increase in accumulated dividends 467,453 Increase in surplus 5,745,104

Here again the only item needing explanation is the saving of \$1.189.789 in the fifteen years on lapsed and surrendered policies. These amounted to \$70.937,316; the reserve on these was \$11.507.647, of which amount \$10.317.258—or about 90 per cent.—was returned to policy holders in paid-up insurance, cash and otherwise. Were ours a Tontine business, the whole \$11.507,647 and all the surplus accumulated by it would have gone into the "pool" for the lucky ones to divide—or so much as was not eaten up by the expenses of "Racing."

Similar exhibits by the many Tontine or investment life insurance companies would be of remarkable interest.

Life Insurance Speculation—A Turn in the

the on which, and the commission and rebates by which, business was being captured in such enormous quantities. One was to fall in with the same sort of estimates, and pay the same prices for husiness, and justify one's self on the ground of that it was "selling people what they wanted." The other way was to point out to those whose the lucky few, it must be at the cost of such conficultion of the protection, that if the scheme succeeded for the lucky few, it must be at the cost of such conficultion of the protection they needed; that "the stoped of th

The Connecticut Mutual chose the latter course, our business is restricted to our own country.

We select our own risks under familiar conditions, and have our entire organization immediately in hand; we do not have to descrate the control of most vital matters to the discretion of a foreign directorate, nor distribute the custody of our assets among foreign Governments, subject to all the contingencies of their political and commercial future, to be left behind when withdrawal is compelled until all liability on account of foreign contracts disar-The Connectivit amount in the second the true character of the schemes exploited in the name of life insurance; it has pleaded for pure life insurance to these whose families could not afford to have their protection grambled with; it has tried to teach the truth; to show people what their true want is; to make the cost of protection as small as possible; it has been content to see many of its agents hired away, to be kept from getting new ones by demoralizing commissions, and to do new business by the tens of millions and to do new business by the tens of millions where its speculative rivals—and they have become a numerous company—have done it by the fundreds of millions and to be criticised as wanting in smartness and enterprise and knowing how to enter to the public. It has gone on studying how to make still better service, instead of seeking noveitles that attract until they are understood, and then must be replaced. It has bided its time.

Its warnings have been realized. Where twenty Its warnings have been realized. Where twenty

Its warnings have been realized. Where twenty years ago these companies were getting business by an "estimate" of profits at a rate of, say, \$19,990 on a man then aged forty, they are setting that business now at \$3,970. Thousands of millions of life insurance have been forfeited, but the bulk of the grist ground out has gone to pay higher commissions and bigger rebates to keep the volume of new business ewelling, and has left only a pitiful 40 per cent, or less of the splendid estimates that "catered to the public."

And now the tide has turned. Even their tre-And now the tide has turned. Even their trerendous expenditures for business cannot keep them shead of the game, at least in times like them shead of the game, at least in times like these. One of these companies wrote in 1825 the enormous sum of \$132,509,533 of new business; and yet has shrunken its amount in force, which means that over \$135,000,000 has gone off its books last year. Another wrote \$127,42,555 of new business, and \$141,759,715 went off its books. Many scores of millions of dollars, the reserves and accumulated surplus on many hundreds of millions of insurance, have gone into the "pool" of the several Tontine companies in all these years; but no account of the application of the proceeds ever has been or ever will be made. There are no accountings.

The Connecticut Mutual renews its plea for The Connecticut Mutual renews its plea for

pure life insurance; that men whose families pure life insurance; that men whose families need it buy the only thing a life insurance company can really give, the full, absolute, and simple protection needed; that they cease to gamble with it or to try to make a speculation out of it, and to all such the company offers its best and most sincere endeavor, illustrated by its unparalleled record of fifty years. Respectfully submitted. JACOB L. GREENE, President.

Hartford, Feb. 15, 1896.

THE EGLAU MURDER MYSTERY.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE INQUEST-CORONER PITZPATRICK'S OPINIONS.

The inquest in the case of Max Eglau, the old artist who was murdered in an institution for the leaf and dumb, was set down for II a. m. yesterday. cities and on the farms of the "corn belt" of the West, and have been profitable to our members.

Foreclosures and Sales of Real Estate.

The conditions which have affected general business during the last year have operated to somewhat check sales, depress real estate, and, in consequence, increase foreclosures. We have taken in during the year by foreclosure properties costing \$367,79.82, and have sold real estate cost in gas, \$367,79.82, and have sold real estate cost of parcels entirely closed out at \$234,576.20, a profit of \$14,690.24.

During the fifty years of its experience the Connecticut Mutual has taken by foreclosure properties costing it \$18,677,398.05; it has sold on account of properties not yet closed out \$1,952, and necessary of the properties which sold at more than their cost yielded a profit of \$14,802.274.81; the properties which were sold at more than their cost yielded a profit of \$14,832,714.33; those which sold at less profit of \$18,83,714.33; those which s

THE LOSS OF ADOLF LADENBURG.

GREAT REGRET EXPRESSED IN THE FINAN-

CIAL COMMUNITY-MEMORIAL SERVICES. The fate of Adolf Ladenburg, who disappeared from the steamship Ningara last Wednesday night while at sea, was a subject of general regret yester-day in the financial community, where he was regarded as a business man of the highest ability and integrity. He was a man of fine personal qualities, and enjoyed the esteem of all who came in contact with him.

financial centres of Europe as in those of America. The foreign relations of his house were extensive, and great prestige was given to the house by the connection with it as special partners of the Bleichroeders, of Berlin. There are only two or three concerns in Wall Street which have carried on operations in foreign exchange on anything like the same scale as Mr. Ladenburg's firm, and this part of the business was something to which he gave close per-He was quiet and unassuming, and in the last year

or two his reserve had increased to a noticeable degree. He had looked far from well for several months. He had grown stouter, but his face lacked the healthy color which formerly marked it. His active partners-Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger-scouted the idea that Mr. Ladenburg



ommitted suicide. He was, they said, undoubtedly seeking air on the deck. He was afflicted with no incurable mainty. He suffered much from gallstones, and was run down by too clore attention to isiness, but he knew that he could obtain relief, The following notice was issued yesterday by

"Notwithstanding the death of Mr. Adolf Laden-

"Owing to the death of our Mr. Adolf Laden-

burg, there will be no change in the firm, as regards partners or capital, until December 31, 1899, when the copartnership expires by limitation."

The offices of the firm, at No. 44 Wall-st., were

burg, only the most necessary business will be Mr. Ladenburg was not a member of the Stock Exchange, but his two partners, Mr. Thalmann and

Memorial services will probably be held at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-ave, and Tenth-st., next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Roland Cotton smith, of Northampton, Mass. This is the church which the family of Mrs. Ladenburg has long at-

which the family of Mrs. Ladenburg has long attended.

Mr. Ladenburg was not a society man in the accepted sense of the term, although he was a member of the prominent fashionable cubs. Mr. and Mrs. Ladenburg were never counted among the great entertainers in society, informal teas and small dinner parties being the extent to which they entertained at their home, in East Thrity-eighth-st. Their country place, Casis, at Westbury, Long Island, has been the scene of many pleasant gatherings of the members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. The retirement of Mrs. Ladenburg will deprive New-York society of one of its most admired and attractive young married belies.

NORMANDIE.

W. G. Reynolds, Burlington

Wood, Portland, Me. 5 Wiseman, Danville,

T. Tate, Chicago, T. Hart, Johnson City, nn. Custellain, Bath, Eng. J. F. Hair & wife, Pt. Land Land Land Phila L. Williams, Scranton.

F. Quigley, Baltimore, Miss G. Converse, Scranton.

V. Gebble, St. Johnsville, Waterbury, Conn.

V. Waterbury, Conn.

Mrs. G. S. Beitellet, Irving-ton-in-Hudson. chines, Manchester, Miss Benedict, Irvington-on-

Miss F. McGibbon, Kansas City.

Miss F. McGibbon, Kansas City.

E. J. Tompkens, Buffalo.

C. Eves and wife, London, W. G. Puddefoot, South Framingham.

O. W. Huggles Chicago.

H. Crawfood, Chicago.

T. W. Lawmen, Chicago.

T. W. Lawmen, Chicago.

T. R. Young, Manchester, Eng.

A. White, Manchester, Eng.

T. C. Temple, Philadelphia, Evernity.

T. C. Temple, Philadelphia, Evernity.

T. C. Nichols, Atlanta, Ga.

J. Nay & wife, Harrison-berg, Va.

J. Nay & wife, Harrison-berg, Va.

G. H. Joane, Washington, C. E. Strong & wife, Pitts-burg.

G. E. Strong & wife, Pitts-burg.

S. Davis, Ithaca.

J. Nay & wife, Baston, J. H. Connor, Haverhill, Mass.

S. J. JAMES.

Abrams, Pittsburg, Penn.

J. A. Guild, Louisville, G. G. Evans & wife, Louisville, G. G. Evans & wife, Louisville, G. G. Evans & wife, Louisville, G. Babmann, Cincinnett.

J. Louden, Minnesota.

Elmira H. W. Carter, Chicago.

Elmira H. C. Peck, Binghamton.

Hampton C. C. Hancock & wife,
mitreal.

Philladelphia.

ceal. O. R. Davis, jr., Philadel-Miss M. Gailagher, Elmira, A. M. Payne, East Humpton G. J. Sheppard, Montreal, J. H. Maxen, Montreal, W. W. Scott, Montreal, dianapolis.
A. H. Steel, San Francisco.
B. C. Wedverton, Elmira.
J. F. Roy, Troy.
Mrs. L. A. English, Troy.
Mrs. J. Fittgerald, Troy.
W. S. Hale, Haverhill. Governor J. D. Carroll, Maryland, F. C. Donald, Chicago, E. L. Lomax, Omaha, W. E. Cox, Boston. HOFFMAN.

GILSEY.

S. Marka, Rochester.
Stern, Rochester.
W. Masters, Chicago,
P. Beaden, Montreal.
S. Browne, Washington,
H. Gaskill & wife, Philadelphia.
J. H. Maxwell, Philadelphia.
A. W. Brady, Albany,
J. E. Mann, Boston,
C. Wilson, Washington,
C. A. Campbell, Boston,
J. Sargent, Boston,
J. Sargent, Boston, J. H. Maxwell, Philadelphia,
A. W. Brady, Albany,
J. E. Mann. Boston,
C. A. Campbell, Boston,
J. Sargent, Boston,
HOLLAND,
G. F. Brown, Jr., Chleago,
G. S. Mandell, Boston,
N. H. Church, Tiverton,
R. I.

help it is by no means a happy individual. So shakes namely, burning fever, which is followed by a perspiranamely, burning fever, which is followed by a perspiration bath that leaves the unhappy sufferer "as weak as a
cat." a most unfortunate simile, by the way, as the cat,
for its size, is a particularly muscular animal. Under
the above circumstances vital stamina is soon used up,
What will recuperate it? Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
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FOR THE UNDERGROUND ROAD.

TONS OF ROSES.

E. M. SHEPARD SUMS UP ON BEHALF OF THE RAPID TRANSIT BOARD.

A REPLY TO THE OBJECTIONS OF PROTESTING PROPERTY - OWNERS - YESTERDAY'S SESSION

The Supreme Court Commissioners appointed to take evidence to determine whether or not an underground railroad should be constructed in accordance with the plans of the Rapid Transit Board, met again yesterday at No. 256 Broadway. Frederic R. Coudert, chairman, and Commissioners George Sherman and W. H. Gelshenen were present. Pres-ident Alexander E. Orr and Seth Low, of the Rapid Transit Board, were also in attendance.

Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons was recalled, and a few questions were put to him by E. M. Shepard, of Counsel for the Rapid Transit Board, He testified that the building in City Hall Place which cracked while an excavation was being made for an adjoining building was only three feet five inches from the line of excavation, and not seven feet, as has been testified before the Commiss

Then Mr. Shepard began to sum up on behalf of the Rapid Transit Board. He said it was not disputed that additional rapid-transit facilities were required in New-York, and that these facilities should at least be equal to those proposed by the Rapid Transit Board. "If, however," said he, "it appears from the evidence advanced by the protesting prop-erty-owners that the injuries which would result to property would be so great as to overcome the benefits which would flow from the construction of the ralroad, then unquestionably it will be the duty of this Commission to report in the negative as re-gards the proposed railroad. The question for this Commission to consider, and the only one, in my opinion, is whether the objections of the abutting property-owners are so serious and so completely established as to outwelch all the benefits to the public from the proposed road."

Mr. Shepard then began to attack the objections that had been offered by the opponents of the under-ground road. He called attention to the wonderful growth that had taken place in the city of New-York, and said it was only fair to assume that this growth would be as great in the future as it had been in the past.

"There will be also an enormous increase in business within the next ten years, and there must be enormous profit to the city from improved rapidtransit facilities," continued Mr. Shepard. He went on to say that the men who owned the valuable property between Fourteenth-st, and Bowling Green were always opposed to rapid transit. The elevated roads were built, however. "No doubt," he said, "the elevated railroads have served a great purpose, but I venture to say that if there were no elevated rallroads at present in New-York, no one would have the audacity now to advise an elevated system for this city."

City, by their votes in the election of 1894, showed that they were in favor of municipal construction of a rapid transit railroad. "Three out of every four citizens," said he, "voted in favor of municipal construction, and those who so voted did so in substance in favor of an underground road."

Counsel dealt with the question of the cost of the road, and said: "I respectfully submit that the Commission has not to deal with the cost. Our friends on the other side say that the cost of the road is restricted to \$0,000,000. There is no such provision in the statute. The provision of the statute is that the amount of bonds to be issued shall not, without the consent of the Legislature, exceed the sum of \$50,000,000. That is to say, when the Rapid Trafisit Commission comes to build the road, it shall not involve the city in a greater debt than \$0,000,000."

At this point Mr. Coudert interposed, and asked: "Suppose that it would cost \$75,000,000 to build the road, what do you think would be our duty then?"

"I think," replied Mr. Shepard, "that your duty would be to report in favor of the construction of the road."

At the close of Mr. Shepard's argument George G. De Witt, representing protesting property construction of that they were in favor of municipal construction

would be to report in layor of the construction when road:

At the close of Mr. Shepard's argument George G. De Witt, representing protesting property-owners along Broadway, read a number of statutory enactments and ordinances passed in 1812 and 1817, governing the construction of vaults. Mr. De Witt said that the city had derived considerable revenue from these vaults, and any invasion of them now would be injurious to the owners. Some of the vaults were built at great expense, and the speaker cited the case of the vault under the Imperial Hotel, which cost \$21,000.

At this point an adjournment was taken until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

EVIDENCE FOR GREGORY.

AN EXPERT TESTIFIES THAT THE WIFE-MUR-DERER IS INSA

The trial of Jesse M. Gregory for the murder of his wife, Clara, whom he accused of infidelity, was continued yesterday before Recorder Goff in Part IV of the General Sessions. Dr. Charles S. Kenny, the Middletown Insane Asylum, testified that Nicholas Mabee, a first cousin of the prisoner, had been twice admitted to that institution, suffering from acute mania. He then said that he had made an examination of the prisoner for the purpose of ascertaining if he was probably insane at the time of the commission of the homicide. In reply to questions by Mr. Levy, of cousel for the defence, Dr. Kenny said: "I found that the prisoner was weak physically. There was a spinal difficulty. told him to close his eyes and walk. He did so, and nearly fell. His heart was in a sensitive or irritable condition. There was a sensitiveness along his spine. When I pressed my fingers upon his back he moaned in pain. The spinal cord is virtually a con-tinuation of the brain. When the prisoner walked he did not bring his feet squarely and firmly upon the floor. His memory was imperfect. He had numbness of hands. He said he had reason to believe that his wife was unfaithful, but he still loved her, and was willing to work hard for her. He had purchased a pistol because he feared that some per-son would harm him or his friend."

on would harm him or his triend.

In the opinion of the witness Gregory was insane
t the time he killed his wife.
Dr. S. W. Seward was next called as a witness. He said he was a physician residing at Goshen, and had charge of an institution for the insane at Inter-Plines. He had examined the prisoner at the Tombs. The witness was about to describe the result of the examination when the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

OUICKLY CONVICTED OF MURDER.

A SPEEDY TRIAL OF LOUIS HERMAN, WHO KILLED HIS WIFE.

Louis Herman, who shot his wife three times and killed her at No. 104 East One-hundred-and-fifth-st. on July 15 last, was yesterday afternoon convicted of murder in the first degree in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Keogh. Herman is a cripple and an ex-convict. His wife re-fused to live with him when he returned from the penitentiary, and he asserted that she had become interested in another man. The trial began at 9:30 a. m. last Friday. Assistant District-Attorney John F. McIntyre conducted the prosecution, and J. G. Fennell was counsel for the defence. There were forty-three tales.nen examined, and a full jury was secured in one and three-quarter hours. The prose-cution used nine witnesses. Court adjourned at 5 o'clock that afternoon and opened at 9:30 a. m. yes-terday. At 9:40 o'clock the prosecution had finished and the defence began.

The only witness for the defence was Mrs. Minnie Schwendey, of Brooklyn, a sister of the defendant. She testified that she had a conversation with Herman's wife a few days previous to the shooting. Mrs. Herman told her, the witness said, that she no longer loved her husband, and cared more for man named Lynch.

Counsel then summed up on both sides, and Justice Keogh charged the jury, which retired at 1.38 p. m. At 5 o'clock the jury returned with the verdet of guilty. Schwendey, of Brooklyn, a sister of the defendant.

tice Keogn charged the jury returned with the verdict of guilty.

Herman was remanded for sentence until Friday.

As he was being led out of the courtroom he turned towards Mrs. Werner, the mother of his murdered towards Mrs. Schneider, the janitress of the house where the shooting was done, and exclaimed: "This is your work!" The women looked frightened, but said nothing.

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